(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2647.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1797.

VIENNA, *July* 13.

THE secretary of the Neapolitan embassy has returned to general Buonaparte; nothing has transpired respecting the dispatches he brought, except that the city of Venice forms at present a principal object in the negotiation. Some hopes are entertained that it will attach to the house of Austria.

The negotiations so far as they have proceeded, are highly satisfactory to our court, inasmuch as they promise an ample indemnity for the sacrifices that his Imperial majesty has made to procure the peace of Europe.

In the course of the preceding week, a great number of troops have proceeded to the frontiers of Bohemia. A train of heavy artillery has also taken the same rout.

The Bohemian nation has given a proof of its patriotism, and of its attachment to the head of the empire, by having declared formally that, in case of a war breaking out in the frontiers, it will be in readiness to rise en masse, and sacrifice every thing in defence of the rights of the sovereign.

The count Raymond de Thurin, governor of the countries of Gorice and of Graducca, has already administered, in the name of the emperor, the oath of fidelity to the inhabitants of Venetian Istria.

The Imperial army in Italy has been considerably augmented; this force is requisite to assure the execution of the conditions of the treaty of peace, as also to accustom the inhabitants of the newly acquired districts.

PARIS.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 14th Messidor, (12 July.)

Several merchants of Nantes, denounced the scandalous conduct of the Americans since the beginning of the war.

I have not read the whole document, an extract of which you have just now heard, said Villiers, but I feel confident that it is such as to fix your opinion on the pretended motion of order made some time since by our colleague Pastoret:—This is not the time to enter into a discussion on its merits; but it will be easy to prove that the Directory had not only the right, but that it was in duty bound to act as it had done. You cannot conceive how France has suffered since the war. The tribunals do not dare decide upon a multitude of cases now before them.

What cannot be contested by any one is, that the 25 or 30,000 vessels formerly employed in the trade of Great-Britain, are suddenly metamorphosed through the most infamous machievalism, into American vessels. I request that the denunciation be referred to a commission which shall report within three days.

And I, said Bergevin, move the order of the day, on the commitment for this reason, that nothing would tend more to obstruct the armaments now going on in our ports with the utmost activity, than such a measure.

Lenormant seconds the motion for the commitment, but wishes it to be a special commission.

The commission to which was referred the motion of order of Pastoret, said Camillus Jourdan, endeavour by every means in its power to procure all the information it can relative to the important duty with which it is charged. The document in question may be of great use, and I move it be referred to it. Adopted.

LONDON, *August* 9.

Perhaps the best documents to argue from on the probable event of the negotiation, are the French papers—these furnish but slender hopes; as it is evident by them, that though the voice of the nation is for peace, that of the Directory, which at present has all the power in its own hands, is not:—the latest papers received are of the date of the 5th instant.

These are important; every thing indicates the approach of a momentous crisis:—the two parties, which we distinguish by the directorial and legislative parties, struggle to gain over the army to their interest. Both feel that the army must decide between them; for the recognization of the national guards is a slow measure, and seems to have been forgotten by those in the councils, who proposed it. Pichegru comes forward as the military leader on the part of the councils, and Hoche on the part of the Directory:—the former is endeavouring to win over the soldiers by addresses posted up on the walls of Paris; but the latter having the actual command, appears to have been completely successful:—the soldiers are universally devoted to the Directory:—this fact is fully proved by the testimony of the opposite party in the councils:—the different divisions of the army of Italy have, in plain language, declared their readiness to come to Paris, and destroy the enemies of the Directory.

The reports in the papers received are extremely interesting on the subject of the finances of France. According to the statements of the Directory it should appear that these are altogether incompetent to the necessities of the times, by which it is evident that the executive government seek to establish a system on limited confidence, and perhaps to enforce this, it is that the armies are in motion.

August 10—11.

Nothing at all decisive, as to the result of the negotiation, has yet taken place. There is every reason, however, to believe, that upon the most important point of difference which has hitherto occurred, we mean the demand of the Directory for the restitution of all we have taken from their allies, there is a disposition on their part, in some degree to relax; and upon this point means have been taken to sound the opinions of Spain and Holland. Having said this, our intelligence does not enable us to say any thing more which looks favourable to the attainment of peace. The other demands which we originally stated to have been made are still adhered to on the part of France:—the restoration of the ships taken at Toulon is insisted upon—Belgium is to be acknowledged as a part of France, and to be freed from any security which the emperor may have granted upon it for the debt due to Great-Britain—and it is positively required that the king of England shall no longer assume the title of king of France:—these demands, added to those respecting the relinquishment of our conquests, and which in themselves are immoderate and extravagant, lead us to believe that there must be a strong disinclination on the part of the Directory for peace—For although on the one hand, the deranged state of their finances, so pointedly expressed in the late message of the Directory to the councils, shews how ill prepared they are for the continuance of the war;—on the other, the general state of the country—the deliberations of the legislative government—and the appearance of something very like a general commotion, may induce them to look with fear upon the moment of peace: they have seen the effect of the moment of inactivity in the army, and they may perhaps still farther dread the attempt of disbanding it on the return of peace.

At present the Directory have the armies with them, and possess in fact absolute power; they have in this state taken some steps towards conciliation, which have not satisfied the councils. It will soon be seen how this contest will end, which is brought to a point where it cannot rest, but in the mean-time, any very decisive measures upon the great question of peace or war between this nation and France seem necessarily suspended; and, we fear, from all we learn, that we shall not soon have to announce to the public the result of the present negotiation, much less to congratulate them upon the success of the sincere endeavours of the British cabinet to obtain a fair and honourable peace. [Sun.]

August 12.

We received, by express at a late hour last night, Paris papers to the 9th and Brussels papers to the 7th instant.

The negotiations at Lisle are said in the Republican Francoise to be again resumed.

The difference subsisting between the executive and legislative bodies appears to be almost at an end.

The debates in the Council of Five Hundred, which we are prevented by the lateness of the hour from inserting at length, have chiefly turned on the conduct of the Directory, the state of Paris, and the organization of the guard for the legislative body.

The report of Pichegru having left Paris, is contradicted.

The Mercure de France contains a report of the Executive Directory having sent an order to Lisle for lord Malmesbury to quit the territory of the republic.

The Brussels Journals contain an article from Vienna of the 24th ult. which speaks of extraordinary preparations for war on the part of the emperor, the object of which was wholly unknown.

In the present state of affairs in Italy, over which general Buonaparte bears so absolute a sway, it is worthy of peculiar remark, that that general has drawn all his relations to that country. These seem good grounds for supposing, that this bold, ambitious, and successful officer, meditates some grand scheme of personal aggrandizement.

It appears from our Plymouth letter of this morning, that Sir Edward Pellew's little squadron has been chased off Brest by two French ships of the line and eight frigates. This squadron is probably that so often mentioned in the French papers, as having been sent out from Rochefort to protect the trade of France against our cruisers.

We are concerned to state, on the authority of the same letter, the loss of the Artois frigate, of 38 guns, captain Sir E. Negle, belonging to Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, on the coast of France. She was wrecked at high water on a rock near the Isle de Rhe, as she was looking into Rochelle. The whole of her crew were providentially saved by the rest of the squadron.

The great secrecy and activity, in the operations of the court of Vienna, joined to the reports in some of the French papers, of the negotiation with the emperor having been broken off, and to the expressions of doubt which most of the Parisian Journalists express as to the sincerity of his Imperial majesty, have led many persons in this country to consider the peace between France and Austria as less certain than it has hitherto been supposed to be—In the French papers, we find the slow progress of negotiation ascribed to the dissentions prevailing between the Executive Directory and the legislative bodies—Without pretending to any knowledge of the secrets of cabinets, we think it is most probable that the emperor will delay the conclusion of a definitive peace still longer; and that the negotiation at Udino will not be brought to a conclusion till some conjecture can be formed as to the issue at Lisle.

A daring mutiny on board the St. George man of war, of 98 guns, captain Peard, one of lord St. Vincent's fleet, was lately quelled by the spirit and activity of her commander and his first lieutenant, whose conduct on the occasion, while it exhibits a glorious example to the officers of our navy, entitles them to the thanks and gratitude of their country. Three men, who had been sentenced to suffer death for mutinous behaviour in some other ships, were sent on board the St. George to be executed. The crew, on the arrival of the prisoners, drew up a remonstrance in their favour, and begged of captain Peard to intercede in their behalf with the admiral of the fleet. The captain replied, that he should lay their prayer before lord St. Vincent; and in pursuance of his promise, he lost no time in submitting the remonstrance to the admiral. The noble earl's answer was, that he considered the sentence of the mutineers as founded upon solid justice and imperious necessity, and consequently he could not think of retracting the sanction which he had given to the judgment of the court-martial by whom they had been convicted. Upon this determination being made known to the people of the St. George, the strongest symptoms of dissatisfaction were manifested by them. Observing their conduct, the captain took the precaution of watching their proceedings with the utmost strictness; and very soon discovered, by means of an honest tar, that they had entered into a resolution of seizing the ship, deposing the officers, and liberating their condemned companions. The evening previous to the day appointed for carrying into effect the sentence of the court-martial, was the time fixed upon to put their plan in force. Captain Peard, seeing the crew assemble in the waste, immediately approached, and addressed them to the following effect: "I am perfectly aware of your intentions, and shall oppose them at the risk of my life. You have determined to resist the authority of your officers; I am resolved to do my duty, and to enforce a strict obedience to my orders. I am sensible that you are, for the most part, the victims of delusion; I know the ringleaders, and do not hesitate to avow my intentions of bringing them to justice. I command you to disperse and to return to your duty." Finding this address not produce the desired effect, the captain instantly rushed in amongst the crowd, accompanied only by his first lieutenant, bravely seized two of the people, whom he knew to be the promoters of the conspiracy, dragged them out by main force, and put them in irons, without experiencing the least resistance from the crew; and such was the gallant spirit and determined courage displayed by him on the occasion, that order was immediately restored, by the remainder of the men retiring to their respective stations. The three convicts were next morning hanged at the yard-arm, agreeably to their sentence, in the presence of the repentant crew, whose conduct from that time was marked with a becoming submission and subordination. When our accounts came away, the two mutinous seamen remained in custody, and the necessary arrangements were forming to bring them to a speedy trial. The first lieutenant has since been promoted to the rank of master and commander, as a tribute to his acknowledged merit.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead is now considered as the greatest discovery that has been made in the memory of man, and it is so potent, safe, and pleasant, that it has been recommended to royal notice, in bilious and nervous complaints, with the most happy and wonderful effects. The rapid and increasing fame bestowed on its author and inventor, (Dr. Solomon of Liverpool) is the true and only criterion to judge of the merits of a medicine, which has been administered from the highest to the lowest class of people, with such happy and uniform success.

BERMUDA, *August* 12.

Captain Drake, of the schooner Thetis, which arrived this week from Jamaica, informs us that on his departure from Jamaica, a ship arrived from England after a short passage, which brought accounts of his majesty's frigate Pomona, Sir John Borlase Warren, commander, having been rose upon by the crew; that they confined all the officers below, and

steered their course for Brest, but as she was near the harbour's mouth, she was cut off by two English frigates, retaken and sent immediately for England.

BOSTON, *September* 21.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Public notice having been given of the intended launch of this frigate, yesterday, an immense crowd of people assembled, to view a scene, which promised, greatly, to interest their pride and feelings:—Much credit is due to the agent, and others, in the navy-yard, for the arrangements made; they were certainly judicious, and discovered an anxiety to accommodate; although innumerable spectators were disappointed, as to the launch, yet there is no fault to be attributed to any one—the prudent precaution used by the *constructor*, to PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION ENTIRE, and send her safely to her destined element, while it has retarded the completion of the launching, for a day or two, is by no means dishonourable to him.—The public expect, on Friday, to be gratified in beholding a handsome launch.

We are authorised to assure the public, that preparations are making at the navy-yard for completing the launching of the United States ship of war, CONSTITUTION, to-morrow, at one o'clock.

THE THEATRE,

Was completely filled last evening, and, as was expected, the after-piece of the LAUNCH, received with the most enthusiastic tokens of public approbation, ever echoed in a theatre;—it was indeed a new species of national drama, which has not been surpassed in dialogue, music, or scenery.—Mr. Hodgkinson, ever industrious and judicious, has, in the instance of producing this temporary piece, witnessed the liberality of a community who are not unmindful of his talents as an author, and who have long known and admired his spirit as an actor and manager.

September 25.

The frigate Constitution remains still in her cradle. The particular cause of her detention, we are unable to account for; but it is presumed, from a variety of circumstances, that that part of her ways, where she stopt, owing to the pressure of so heavy a body, must have settled; which being admitted, she now lays in a bed, and to have gone off, must have passed an ascent instead of descent. What other reason can be assigned for the then failure of an operation that is universally acknowledged to have been planned by wisdom and skill.

PROVIDENCE, *September* 20.

We are sorry to say, that the contagious disorder here, is by no means abated in its malignant symptoms.—Three people deceased yesterday, and whole families, in the quarter of the town where it rages, have felt its effects. Several shops are shut, and many people are removing. It is said to have been brought by a vessel from the West-Indies, the captain of which, having some cattle that died on board, unwisely took off their skins, and by neglect, they became a mass of putridity. This is another proof that the yellow fever may be generated in warm climates, by local causes: for, when the air becomes tainted, it is unfit for respiration, and progressively infects the whole mass of blood. We derive, however, some consolation, from its not rapidly spreading to different parts of the town, though few escape an attack, in the houses contiguous to that where it was first communicated.—The theatre was open for the last time on Monday, when about a dozen only attending, the manager thought it high time to close the scene, for the season. The inhabitants of Newport begin to fear a communication with this devoted town.

NEW-YORK, *September* 22.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Nestor, captain Rogers, from Curracoa. Just before he sailed, which was on the 26th of August, a sloop had arrived there from Leguira with the news of an insurrection on the Spanish Main—and that the insurgents had taken the forts at Leguira. Their object, it seems, is to obtain a free trade upon a similar footing with other ports belonging to European powers. Their plan is extensive, has been long in agitation, and is well digested.

Captain Rogers has no doubt of the above intelligence, for he conversed with several gentlemen on the subject, who were on the Main at the time of the explosion.

BRIMFIELD, (N. J.) *August* 1.

This day died Mr. Henry Abbott, in consequence of the bite of a mad dog received about six weeks ago. At that time he was alarmed about midnight by the noise of scuffle between a hog and a dog, who were contending in the yard. He got up without suspecting any thing, and attempted to relieve the hog; but the dog seized him by the hand so furiously that he could not disengage himself till the dog was killed. In three weeks he was taken under the care of some very respectable physicians, and continued free from every alarming symptom till the morning of the day on which he died, when he was seized with symptoms of the hydrophobia, which quickly proved fatal.

PITTSBURG, *September* 23.

A few days ago, a white man by the name of Clerk, was killed by an Indian on Beaver creek. The circumstances, as far as we can collect, are—That he was going into the country with two Indians who were drunk, and it is supposed a quarrel must have taken place, as Clerk was found dead under a tree with a knife sticking in his side, known to belong to one of the Indians. The Indians have been taken and are now confined in the gaol of this town.

Extract of a letter received by the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, from the commandant at Presqu'isle, dated the 18th instant.

"Last evening ensign Callender arrived here with dispatches from the commander in chief. It appears that the inhabitants at the Natches are in open rebellion, and have displayed the French colours—a detachment from the army are now on their way to that quarter. A small plundering party of Indians have endeavoured to make themselves masters of Fort Recovery; they were drove out of the fort with the loss of one Indian killed and one wounded."

WILKESBARRE, *September* 12.

We have been favoured with the Bath Gazette down to the 31st of August, from which we extract the following:

BATH, August 31.

A gentleman of the first respectability, who arrived on the 30th ult. from Niagara has favoured us with the following interesting intelligence:

That great part of the American garrison at Niagara had sailed for Detroit, to reinforce the garrisons in the north western territory, where serious apprehensions had been entertained of their being attacked by the Western Indians, influenced by the Spaniards and French.

Captain Guion with two companies, who had been sent down the Mississippi to occupy the posts to be delivered up by the Spaniards by treaty, instead of being allowed to perform that service, was, when the account came away, in a sort of confinement by the Spaniards, neither being allowed to proceed or return—another detachment had met with the same fate.

The garrison of Niagara expects an immediate reinforcement of West Point.

The British are not without apprehensions of an attack on Canada by the French and Spaniards, but expect a large body of troops from England. They had received orders in Upper Canada, to build immediately three twenty gun ships on lake Ontario.

The British troops in Upper Canada, consist of a new regiment of volunteers, and the queen's rangers, which are in good order.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 26.

SURPRISING MORTALITY.

DIED—Last evening, at the house of Job Whitall at Red Bank, his wife, son, grand-son, and grand-daughter, Sarah Whitall. Also at the farm adjoining, Rebecca Whitall, and a young woman who is said lately to have left the city.

In the same neighbourhood, Benjamin Whitall, another son of the first named Job Whitall; and several other persons are yet sick in those families.

September 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated the 19th instant, to his friend in this city.

"There is a discovery made of the vile wretches who set fire to this city, by which so much destruction was occasioned a short time ago; they are two men one by the name of Vincent, who has some family connexions here, and has been covering his black designs under a pretension of trading between New-York and Albany, in an old sloop of which he was the master, the manner in which he was discovered is somewhat remarkable, but would take up too much of my letter to describe it. The other by the name of Hill, formerly an inhabitant within three miles of this place, but when taken into custody on Saturday last, resided at a place called Lunenburgh; this last was informed against by Vincent—they have both confessed their guilt, and are confined in the gaol. Whether there are any other accomplices is uncertain.

Annapolis, October 5.

Allen Quynn and Philip B. Key, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the next general assembly.

The President of the United States has appointed JOHN READ, jun. Esq; of the city of Philadelphia, agent for the United States under the 6th article of the treaty between the United States and his Britannic majesty, vice Charles Hall, Esq; declined.

MR. S. LOVE

INFORMS the gentlemen of the turf in Maryland, that Mr. TAYLOE's celebrated horse GREY DIOMED will stand the ensuing season at his seat called Salisbury, in Loudon county, near Alexandria, in Virginia.

October 1, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. MARY HOWARD, deceased, are requested to produce them to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the said estate.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, October 2, 1797.

LOST

FROM the shore of Strawberry Hill, a small ROW BOAT, about twelve feet long, with a yellow bottom, and painted red and green on the inside. Whoever will deliver the said boat to the subscriber shall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

H. J. STIER.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

October 4, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21st of September by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who says he was born free, and in Worcester county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth short upper jacket, under jacket and trousers of the same and has other cloathing with him, and has a scar on his knee, occasioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parson MOSCROP, over South river, but says he was sold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, his cloathing is a nankeen coat, osnabrig shirt and trousers. Their masters are desired to take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

A BY LAW to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever into the City of Annapolis.

BE it established and ordained, by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to import into this city, by land or water, and sell the same therein, any goods, wares or merchandise, wines, brandy, or other spirits now in the city of Baltimore, (excluding that part distinguished by the name of Fell's Point,) that have been imported from any part of Europe or the East-Indies; and also any rum, spirit, wine, molasses spices, fruits, brandy, coffee, sugar, or other West-India produce, cotton excepted, imported from the West Indies, and the same to sell here; provided, that before the same is or are landed, an affidavit be made before the mayor, recorder, or some one of the aldermen of the city of Annapolis, or a justice of Anne-Arundel county residing in the city, that the said articles of West-India produce have been imported into this state before the first day of June last, and that the same is not brought to this city in any vessel that has been in the West-Indies at any time since the said first day of June, and on board of which any person since that period hath died of the yellow fever; and also, that the said articles, or any of them, shall not be brought or taken from any shore, vessel or depository, wherein any person shall have died of the said fever since the day aforesaid.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That John Muir, James Williams, James Mackubin, Jonathan Pinkney, John Randall, Lewis Neth and Absalom Ridgely, be a committee to carry the provisions of this by-law into effect, any three of whom to have power and authority to act.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That Allen Quynn, John Callahan, Dr. Shaaff, Dr. Ghiselin and John Munroe, be a committee to inquire into any cases of the yellow fever which may happen within this city, and in case any person coming into this city, or the precincts thereof, not being a resident, shall be infected with the yellow fever, the said committee shall provide for the removal of such person out of the city, and take care that he shall be provided with every necessary, and the corporation will indemnify the said committee for all expences incurred, in case of the insolvency of such infected person; and it shall be the duty of the constable to give information to some member of the said committee of all such cases of the yellow fever as shall come to his knowledge.

Duties on Carriages and Retailers Licences.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,
Supervisor's-Office, August 15.

THE season prescribed by the laws of the United States for the annual entry of carriages and issue of licences to retailers of wine and foreign distilled spirits, being near at hand, it is thought proper, in aid of the notices given by the collectors of the revenue in their respective divisions, to state, for general information, the substance of the acts laying duties on those objects.

The following rates of duty are payable yearly upon "all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person for his or her own use, or to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of passengers," to wit:

	Dolls.
For and upon every coach whether driven with a box or by postillion,	15
Every chariot, post-chariot, and post-chaise,	12
Every phaeton for the conveyance of one or more persons, and with or without a top,	9
Every coachee—that is, a carriage having panel work in the upper division, with blinds, glasses, or curtains in the sides, front or rear,	9
Every four wheel carriage, having framed posts with a top, and hanging on steel springs, whether drawn by one or more horses,	6
Every four wheel top carriage, hanging upon wooden or iron springs, or jacks, whether drawn by one or more horses,	3

Every carricle, chaise, chair, sulky, or other two wheel top carriage, and every other two wheel carriage, though without a top, hanging or resting on steel or iron springs, - - 1

Every other two wheel carriage, - - - 3

And upon every four wheel carriage, having framed polls, and a top, and resting upon wooden spars, - - - - 2

Carriages usually and chiefly employed in husbandry, or for the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, produce or commodities, are not chargeable with duty; and on the other hand, those which are usually and chiefly employed in the conveyance of persons are liable to it, and if of a doubtful description, must take the denomination of that class to which they bear the greatest resemblance.

The month of September is particularly assigned for the payment of those duties and attendance is therefore, after previous notice, to be given during that month by the collectors, at their offices, or other convenient places within their counties, for the purpose of receiving them; but the duties may be tendered and paid at any time within sixty days either before or after the said month of September; during which periods, however, no particular attendance is required from the officers of inspection; and at the expiration of the month of November, the duties, together with 25 per centum on the amount thereof for the use of the collecting officer, may be demanded, and levied by distress and sale of goods.

The foregoing provisions respect such carriages as shall be in use in the approaching or any subsequent month of September; but carriages set up at any other time of the year, must be entered within the month in which they are begun to be kept, and a proportional part of the annual duty paid thereon, to be computed from the last day of the month in which they are entered to the end of September following, when the said carriages must, like others, be entered anew and duty be paid for a whole year.

Persons making untrue or defective entries forfeit the sums they shall have paid—and the amount of duty really payable on their carriages may be demanded and recovered with an addition of 25 per cent. as in the case of a total omission to enter.

Any person supposing himself aggrieved in the amount of duty demanded, may present to the collecting officer a statement on oath of the circumstances whereon his contestation of the demand is grounded, which statement is to be forwarded to the supervisor of the district, whose decision thereon, if against the collector, is to be final; if otherwise, it authorises the immediate collection (by distress, if necessary) of whatever he adjudges to be payable; but if the remonstrant still finds himself aggrieved, he may within two months, by writing, directed to the supervisor, require that the statements and proofs upon which the decision was founded, be transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, who is empowered to over-rule the said decision, and direct the restitution, in whole or in part, of the duties collected in consequence of it; and if the person conceives himself aggrieved by the determination of the secretary of the treasury, he may within four months institute a suit in the district court, against the supervisor, in the maintaining of which he is, however, confined to the assignment and proof of such facts as shall have been set forth in his original statement.

LICENCE DUTIES.

The persons subject to duty as retailers under the laws of the United States, are those who deal in the selling of wines to be carried or sent out of their houses, buildings, &c. in a smaller quantity at any one time than thirty gallons, except in the original cask or package in which it was imported, and those who, in like manner, sell foreign spirits in a smaller quantity than 20 gallons. The duties payable by those persons are *five dollars yearly*, for a licence for the sale of wines, and the like sum for a distinct and separate licence to sell spirituous liquors; and every person who retails wine or foreign spirits without such licence, unexpired and in force, incurs in each and either case *a penalty of fifty dollars*. A licence authorises the sale of liquors but at one place.

The month of September was also originally assigned for the receipt of those duties, and is, of course, the proper period for those whose licences expire in that month to procure new ones; but as this tax is, differently from that on carriages, always paid entire, and for a whole year, persons who commence the business of retailing at any time whatever must obtain licence *before they begin to sell*.

It remains to observe that these laws having been long since duly promulgated, and extraordinary steps taken repeatedly to exercise attention to them, *all penalties incurred under them will positively be exacted*.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the revenue, for the district of Maryland.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said county, for the support of Bennet Thompson, who is rendered unable to maintain himself.

September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

TWO hundred acres of as rich LAND as any in this state, lying on Herring Bay: This valuable property has all the advantage that can possibly arise from a purchase; it affords an inexhaustible fund of valuable timber for ship building, and its great convenience from a water carriage must render it a desirable object; about thirty acres of it is rich meadow land, now under grass, and a considerable quantity more can be made at a trifling expence; fish, oysters and wildfowl, can be had in great abundance. Possession will be given immediately, and a clear and indisputable title made to the premises.

Also may be purchased, three hundred acres of valuable land adjoining the above, which has every advantage of valuable meadows;—the improvements are, two tenants houses and two tobacco houses. Title clear and possession given instantly. These tracts will be sold separate, if required, or together, as may suit the purchaser. On application to the subscriber the necessary information will be given.

RICHARD CHEW.

Herring Bay, September 21, 1797.

By virtue of an order from the worshipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the twentieth day of October next,

PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also some small grain. The terms of sale will be as follow, all property purchased under ten pounds the cash to be paid, all over that sum bond with good and sufficient security will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale.

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix of WILLIAM.

September 25, 1797.

NOTICE,

THAT the LEVY COURT of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the third Tuesday in October next, at the city of Annapolis, to settle the accounts with the present supervisors of the public roads, and appoint constables and supervisors of the public roads for the ensuing year.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk.
Levy Court A. A. county.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to petition the general assemby of this state at the ensuing session, for an act empowering the justices of Saint-Mary's county to levy a sum of money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

LOST,

ON the race ground, near this city, on Tuesday last, a small French GOLD WATCH, single chased case, maker's name and number unknown, a part of the enamel at the wind up hole is broken off, marked on the end of the pendant M D, and has a pinchbeck chain and seal. Whoever finds the above watch, and will deliver it to Mr. WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, in Annapolis, shall receive a REWARD of TWO GUINEAS.

All watch-makers are requested to stop it if brought to them.

Annapolis, September 28, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. Those whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this request, as no apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title. P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis. JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have there by sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board,

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commissioners Office*, No. 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a streight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis.

July 26, 1797. JOHN GIBSON.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large, commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under
Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

REED's FARM.

On Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of October next, if fair, otherwise the first fair day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, adjoining the town of Nottingham, I shall offer to the highest bidder,

THAT so much celebrated tract of LAND, called REED's FARM, (the property of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE) supposed to contain 341 acres: Also all that other tract of land, which the said Bowie purchased of a certain Robert Hooker, adjoining the farm, and estimated at 100 acres, more or less. One third of the purchase money *in cash*, and the purchaser's bond, with good security, payable in twelve months from the aforesaid 25th day of October, for the rest; but no conveyance given until the debt be fully and completely discharged; *are the terms of sale*.

THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, Trustee
under a decree of the honourable the
chancellor of Maryland.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE,

At Strawberry-Hill,

Near Annapolis,

FOUR HORSES, six milch cows, two heifers, and four calves of this year; also two boats, one of which is as good as new, being made in Baltimore in the month of May.

To be RENTED,

The ensuing year,

THAT valuable ferry called BROAD CREEK, on Kent-Island, with or without hands. For terms apply to

KITTY R. HUTCHINGS,
and
HARRIET HUTCHINGS.

September 19, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on Sunday the 10th instant, a dark brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder W B, has a small crop on one of his ears, he paces, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and on conviction of the thief TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JOHN THOMPSON.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to relieve me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

THE subscriber has just imported a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, 4-4 Irish linens, calicoes, muslins, dimities, Marseilles, bumbums, cottons, moreens, jeans, durants, bombazets, wildbores, cambletts, bedtickings, brown sheeting, &c. men and women's cotton and worsted hose, plain and printed muslin shawls, cotton ditto, muslin, silk, Barcelona, Bandanna, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, black mode, Persians, &c. superfine first and second broad clothes, cassimers, Bath and elastic twilled and plain coatings, saddle and mixed plains, naps, halfthicks, Kendal cottons, white, red and yellow flannel, rose and match-coat blankets, fustians, fashionable cords, &c. Rum, sugar, coffee, chocolate, hyson, souchong and bohea teas, of superior quality.

A variety of tin ware, consisting of conjurers, stewpans, cheese-toasters, camp and common kettles, coffee biggins and pots, candle moulds and sticks, quart, pint and half pint pots, lanterns, funnels, tea waiters and servers.

Stationary of all kinds, blank folio books for ledgers, journals, day books, common place and receipt ditto, testaments, psalters and spelling books.

Books elegantly bound in sattin, Russia, Morocco, calf, &c. in the best manner, and on the shortest notice,

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between JAMES TAYLOR and JOSEPH SANDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be carried on by Joseph Sands, who is fully authorised to settle the balances due them. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH SANDS.

September 21, 1797.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public, that they have commenced business in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER's house, in Church street, near the hay-scales, where they mean to carry it on in its different branches; they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the strictest attention paid to them.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by necessity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legislature, at the next session, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Monday the 11th instant, a dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, about thirty-six years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, lusty made to his height, he is near-kneed, thick feet and hands, his fingers and thumbs short and thick, and a slow way of walking, and is an old offender, he is by trade a carpenter and cooper, and saws well with the whip-saw; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short coat of the same, and a felt hat, he has taken several other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe, and I am informed he has a small dark brown horse or mare which he has taken with him, and a saddle and bridle, it is supposed he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as a number have been set free in the neighbourhood he left. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward if taken in the state of Maryland, and if out this state FORTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences if brought home, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

September 13, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 26th of August, from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about seven miles from Annapolis, a negro man named GEORGE, formerly the property of Mr. JAMES MAYO, he is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, he is a strait, tall, well made fellow, has a dark complexion, red eyes, large feet, a simple smiling countenance when spoken to and closely examined, you may discover he has a down look and but little to say; his common apparel, when he left my service, one coarse shirt, and a round cloth jacket, and a pair of striped trousers, and suppose he took some other cloathing with him; I do expect he has obtained a forged pass, if so, he has made his way to Baltimore or some other town. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and confines him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BATTEE.

September 19, 1797.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook if well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

I THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the seventh day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of Governor STONE, at the rent of £. 144 per annum; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the governor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in Carrollsburg. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy-five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JEROM PLUMMER, living on the premises, or the subscriber, Chew's Farm, Washington county, and state aforesaid.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August, a negro woman by the name of SALL, who says that she belongs to a Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, of Loudon county, state of Virginia, she appears to be about five or six and twenty years of age, middling tall, and stout made; her cloathing a black hat, white linen shift and petticoat, and calico jacket. Her master or mistress is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

For SALE,

A REMARKABLE stout healthy NEGRO WOMAN, about seventeen years of age, who has been used to plantation work, to be sold for want of employ. Inquire of the printers hereof.

September 5, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.